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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, June 15, 1789.

Mr. Brown, member from Virginia, and Mr. Sedgwick, member from Maſſachuſetts, appeared in the Houſe, had the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution adminiſtered to them, and took their ſeats.

Upon motion of Mr. Goodhue, it was voted, that two members be added to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt throughout the United States---Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Parker, of Virginia, were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Scott, from the committee to conſider the ſtate of the unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory, reported.---This report contained a very particular geographical account of that country.

Voted, That this report be referred to a committee of the whole upon the ſtate of the Union.

The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments, which had been propoſed by the Senate, to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

The enacting ſtile of the bill, viz. "The Congreſs of the United States," was amended by the Senate, by propoſing to inſert, "The Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States." This amendment was non-concurred.

That clauſe of the bill which made a diſcrimination between ſtates and kingdoms in alliance with the United States and thoſe which are not, with reſpect to the duty on diſtilled ſpirits, the Senate propoſed ſhould be ſtruck out. A recapitulation of arguments uſed in the former progreſs of the bill, on both ſides of the queſtion, with little variation, took place---the reſult was, non-concurrence with the Senate.

The following amendments, propoſed by the Senate, were alſo non-concurred by the Houſe, viz.

A reduction of the duty on ſpirits of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents---on other ſpirits from 12 to 8 cents.

The amendment which provides for the reduction of the duty on the following articles, was acceded to, viz.

Molaſſes, from 5 to 2½ cents.

All wines except Madeira, 15 to 10 cents.

The next amendments were to reduce the duties on the following articles, viz.

Madeira wine, from 25 to 18 cents.

Beer, ale or porter in caſks, from 8 to 5 cents.

Cyder, beer, ale or porter in bottles, 25 to 16 cents.

Cables, from 75 to 60 cents.

Tarred Cordage, from 75 to 60 cents.

Twine or packthread, from 200 to 150 cents.

On coal per buſhel, from 3 to 1 cent.---Theſe reductions were non-concurred.

The Senate introduced the article indigo, with a duty of 16 cents per lb.---this the Houſe concurred in.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph reſpecting teas, viz. On all teas imported from China or India, in ſhips built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof---this clauſe, viz. "or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation."

This was agreed to.

The next amendment was to enhance the duty on all green teas other than hyſon, imported as aforeſaid, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.---Agreed to.

The next amendment was to ſtrike out the following clauſe---

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, or from China or India in any ſhip or veſſel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On bohea tea per pound 10 cents.

On all ſouchong or other black teas, 15 cents.

On all hyſon teas, 30 cents.

On all green teas, 18 cents, and to ſubſtitute---

On teas imported from Europe, in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, viz.

On bohea tea, per lb. 8 cents.

On ſouchong or other black teas, 13 cents.

On hyſon teas, 26 cents.

On other green teas, 16 cents.

"On teas imported in any other manner.

Bohea tea, per lb. 15 cents.

Souchong, or other black teas, 22 cents.

Hyſon teas, 45 cents.

Other green teas, 27 cents."

The following clauſe was propoſed by the Senate---"On all other goods, wares and merchandize imported in ſhips or veſſels not built within the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

This was alſo adopted.

The next amendment was to inſert, "on gun powder, and paints ground in oil," 10 per cent. ad valorem.---Adopted.

Another amendment was to enhance the duty on gold, ſilver and plated ware, from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. and to add thereto gold and ſilver lace, and gold and ſilver leaf---this was agreed to.

There were ſeveral other amendments to raiſe the duties on articles enumerated, from 7½ to 10 per cent.---which were non-concurred.

A general concurrence with the Senate in their amendments to the bill was urged by ſeveral gentlemen----They obſerved, that much time had already been expended in the diſcuſſion of the ſubject---that further delay would be ſacrificing the revenue---that there was a danger of our loſing the benefit of the fall importations---that the high duties which had been voted by the Houſe were contrary to the opinion of a large majority, having been carried by a very ſmall majority----to the minority was now added, the almoſt unanimous voice of the Senate, therefore to reject the amendments of the Senate was hazarding the fate of the preſent bill.-----The ſentiment in favor of low duties was ſanctioned by the invariable experience of the commercial world----they were always productive of greater revenue than high duties, as the latter held out a powerful temptation to evade the laws: The public voice, it was contended, was in oppoſition to high duties, and accounts received from mercantile characters in various parts of the Union confirmed the truth of this obſervation: That as the operation and ſucceſs of the laws, in the firſt inſtance, muſt depend upon the general opinion of their eligibility, it was raſh to riſk the popularity of the government in a caſe where no riſk was neceſſary: That the duty on ſpirits, in particular, was beyond all precedent, and would undoubtedly be evaded, as it was a premium to ſmuggle.

On the other hand it was ſaid, that the duties were in general conformable to the ſentiments of the people----particularly of diſtilled ſpirits---that on bulky articles, high duties could be realized with ſome degree of certainty----that the probable amount of the propoſed duties would fall ſhort of the exigencies of the Union---the propoſed deduction in ſome caſes would curtail it 50 per cent.---that it yet remained to be aſcertained whether high duties in many caſes could not be collected with as great facility as low---the prompt collection of both being matter of ſpeculation at preſent---that it was conceded on all hands that a revenue muſt be obtained, or the country be ruined.----Direct taxes could not be thought of; and even the exciſe would be unpopular---that the opinion of reſpectable commercial characters was in favour of the propoſed duties: particularly the duty on ſpirits, agreeably to their ideas, could be eaſily collected, even if it had been ſet at a higher rate.

TUESDAY, June 16, 1789.

The Houſe reſolved that ſeats ſhould be provided within the bar, for the occaſional accommodation of the Preſident of the Senate, and the members of that body.

The Houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize.

Firſt amendment, to inſert in the liſt of enumerated articles, playing cards, with a duty of 10 cents per pack. This was agreed to.

Amendment in the liſt of articles excepted from the general clauſe, laying a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, to inſert, immediately after the word "Wool," the word "Cotton," with a duty of three cents per lb. and to ſtrike out from the ſame liſt, the words "other than indigo." Agreed to.

Amendment, to inſert in the clauſe providing a drawback on goods, &c. re-exported, the words, "except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and geneva." Concurred.

Amendment, to ſtrike out the clauſe allowing a bounty of 5 cents on rum diſtilled within the United States, and exported. Concurred.

The Houſe then took up the amendments, the conſideration of which had been poſtponed, reſpecting the time when the act ſhould commence its operation; which was, that the words, "15th of June" ſhould be ſtruck out, and the words "1ſt of July" inſerted.

After ſome converſation, the houſe concurred with a further amendment, viz. to ſubſtitute the words, "1ſt of Auguſt."

The Houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee on the following bill for the eſtabliſhment of an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair.

Be it enacted by the Congreſs of the United States, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of Foreign Affairs; and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, to be removeable from office by the Preſident of the United States, and who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties, ſervices and functions, as ſhall from time to time be enjoined on or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeable to the conſtitution relative to correſpondences, commiſſions, or inſtructions, to or with public Miniſters or Conſuls from the United States, or to negociations with public Miniſters from foreign ſtates or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public Miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting foreign affairs as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department; and furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, in caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of ſecretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the ſaid department. Provided nevertheleſs, That no appointment of ſuch chief clerk ſhall be valid, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by the Preſident of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, or every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enter on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed to the ſaid ſecretary for his ſervices, a ſalary at the rate of per annum; and that there ſhall be allowed to the ſaid chief clerk for his ſervices a ſalary of per annum---the ſaid ſalaries to be payable quarterly in equal payments.

Mr. White moved to expunge from the firſt clauſe of the bill, the words, "to be removed from the office by the Preſident of the United States."

Mr. White obſerved, that the conſtitution had made a ſpecific proviſion only for the removal of the judges of the ſupreme court, but as it had aſſociated the Preſident with the Senate in the appointment of officers, it was proper that the power of removal, ſo nearly allied to the former, ſhould be jointly exerciſed.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſaid the gentleman had anticipated the motion which he himſelf had intended to make. The queſtion had gone through ſome diſcuſſion when this ſubject came before the Houſe, but he believed that many gentlemen then neglected to oppoſe the principle in the bill, under an idea that a further diſcuſſion would take place, and had reſerved themſelves accordingly. He had then his objections to the giving the propoſed power to the Preſident, and he ſtill was oppoſed to it.

The power of removal was, he ſaid, either given by the Conſtitution, in which caſe it was nugatory to inſert it here; or it was not, and the Houſe had no right to confer it. He had examined the ſubject maturely. He had found it was the opinion of the moſt ſenſible writers on the ſubject of the conſtitution, who had laid it down, that the Senate ought to be conſulted in the removal as well as in the appointment of officers. One in particular, under the ſignature of Publius, who had commented with extenſive learning, and the moſt profound ſagacity, had expreſſed fully that opinion.

He was ſure, he ſaid, that the conſtitution had given no ſuch power to the Preſident. If one reads that inſtrument with attention, one would ſee that the powers of the different departments of the government were defined expreſly.---It declared what the different powers veſted in the Preſident ſhould be. But no ſuch power as this was given him. Mr. Smith, therefore, concluded, that the deſign of the conſtitution was that he ſhould not poſſeſs it. This he thought would further appear, by another part of the conſtitution, which has eſtabliſhed a mode of removing principal officers on conviction, after impeachment, of treaſon, &c. If the conſtitution had provided a particular mode of removing from office, it was a reaſon from which to conclude, that it was improper to adopt any other. He would be glad to know from what cauſes an officer was to be removed from his office, except for mal-practices or miſdemeanors? Could they be removed for ſickneſs or ignorance? But who was to judge of a man's ignorance, or incapacity, unleſs, by reaſon of that ignorance, ſomething was done which would conſtitute an offence? But in that caſe the puniſhment would be not for the incapacity, but for the actual miſdemeanor reſulting from it.

He apprehended that the clauſe veſted a power in the Preſident which might be liable to great abuſes, for we were not to expect always to have a chief-magiſtrate in whom ſo entire a confidence could be placed, as in the preſent; the ſplendor of whoſe virtues was ſo dazzling, as to prevent gentlemen, he feared, from calculating with ſufficient caution for futurity. When the conſtitution was formed, the convention did not preſume that the Preſidential chair would always be filled with ſo much virtue and merit; they had therefore provided various checks and guards. It was certain, he ſaid, that if the Preſidents poſſeſs the power of diſplacing perſons from high offices, they would all be rendered abject dependents and ſlaves to him, and would be obliged to ſubmit to all his caprices and fancies. Men of integrity would be unwilling to make ſuch ſacrifices of their feelings and principles, and it would be difficult to find characters proper to fill the offices of government. When a man of virtue was aſſured that, if accuſed, he ſhould have a fair trial, and be heard publicly in his defence, he would be willing to come forward and hazard his reputation. But when a perſon was liable, according to the whim of the Preſident, to be deprived of his office without trial, ſecretly, and without knowing the reaſon, when he was expoſed to the loſs of his property by wanton changes in office (for an office, for which a man has relinquiſhed his employments and his profeſſion, was a real and ſacred property) when this was the caſe, the tenure would be too dangerous or too humiliating for a virtuous man. The Preſident might always have around him ſome, who, envious of the honors and emoluments of men in office, would be perpetually inſinuating ſuſpicions and intriguing againſt them.

Mr. Smith made ſome other obſervations to ſhew the danger of abuſes which would flow from the propoſed inveſtitures of ſo delicate and important a power.

Mr. Huntington was in favor of the motion; he obſerved that the argument which had been moſt urged, reſpecting the reſponſibility of the Preſident, would be deprived of much of its weight, by reflecting that this reſponſibility, when a vicious man was placed at the head of government, would be of little avail as to all thoſe ſmall abuſes, which were moſt to be guarded againſt; and if a virtuous man held the firſt poſt, reſponſibility would not be neceſſary, and would rarely come into view.

Mr. Sedgwick was oppoſed to the motion. He was perſuaded the remedy by impeachment for public offences, from the length of its proceſs, and the difficulties attending it, could rarely be adopted and purſued with efficacy and deciſion. It was calculated only for the moſt important occaſions. In moſt of the caſes, for which the ſummary remedy of removal was provided, impeachment would be entirely inadequate. When a man became odious from various cauſes, without the commiſſion of any poſitive offence, when experience had diſcovered a deficiency in his talents or induſtry, when his political principles were obnoxious to the people, and he had loſt their confidence, when his powers, inſtead of being exerted for the good of his country, were directed to his perſonal aggrandizement; in all theſe caſes, and in many others of the like kind, it would be improper to wait the tedious proceſs of a formal trial---ſomething deciſive was neceſſary.

In addition to this idea it would be requiſite, he ſaid, on the gentleman's principles, that the Senate ſhould be conſtantly aſſembled, which he hoped would not be the caſe. In the abſence of this body, what was to be done? A crime was committed, or the popular diſſatisfaction was excited to an alarming degree---muſt the Senate be collected from the extremities of the union, and muſt juſtice be delayed?

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had dwelt on the danger of abuſes; it was true there was ſome poſſible danger, but ſurely the argument operated againſt the Senators with equal force, and the power in their hands was as liable to abuſes, as in the poſſeſſion of him whom the united voice of the people ſhould call to the chief magiſtracy.

Mr. Madiſon was againſt the motion for ſtriking out the words conferring this power. He obſerved, that there was no impropriety in the Legiſlature ſettling this queſtion. It could affect none of the principles of the conſtitution. If the clauſe was nothing more than a declaration of the conſtitution, it could do no harm; if it related to a doubtful part, an explanation would come more properly from the whole Legiſlature, than any branch; and if the conſtitution was totally ſilent, Congreſs might uſe its diſcretion. He was clear that the committee ought to adhere rigidly to the conſtitution, and ought to conſider the ſubject without any regard to the particular merit and perſonal character of any citizen; but to that degree of probable merit which in the ordinary courſe of things might be expected to reſide in the preſidential chair. It was true, he ſaid, that the power was an high and important one: But in order to come to a juſt deciſion, it was neceſſary to view the ſubject on both ſides. In the firſt place, when one reflected that the Chief Magiſtrate was to be ſelected from the maſs of the people, by the ſuffrages of ſeveral millions, it is not to be preſumed that a vicious character would be raiſed to that ſtation. If there was any country on earth, in which an effectual ſecurity was provided againſt the elevation of an unworthy man to the firſt ſeat of government, it was the United States. He thought it might be fairly concluded, that the inſtances of ſuch an elevation muſt be very rare. Where the people were diſpoſed to give to a fellow-citizen ſo high a token of their attachment, he was not afraid, he ſaid, to allow ſuch a man his full confidence; eſpecially when he reflected on the guards which was oppoſed to any poſſible abuſes, and when this officer was impeachable for miſconduct. Under theſe circumſtances,

though the truſt was great, and perhaps in ſome degree dangerous, yet he thought it more ſafely depoſited in ſuch hands, than where the gentlemen wiſhed to place it.

It was clearly the policy of the conſtitution, that the firſt magiſtrate ſhould be reſponſible for the executive department; but as far as thoſe who executed the duties of this department were not made anſwerable to him, ſo far he himſelf could not be reſponſible for the executive adminiſtration. If the Senate was aſſociated with the Preſident in the power of removal, the officers would probably chuſe rather to reſt the holding of their places upon the favor of that body, than of the Preſident; they would therefore conſider themſelves as amenable principally to the Senate and the executive reſponſibility would become impracticable or unjuſt.

He ſaid he had conſidered the conſtitution, and he would acknowledge that the light in which it now appeared to him did not correſpond preciſely with the idea which its originial impreſſions preſented to him. At firſt glance he had imagined that the ſame power which appointed officers ſhould have the right of diſplacing them. This was a plauſible idea. But on examining the conſtitution by its true principles, and on conſidering and comparing the departments of government together, he had his doubts whether the committee was not tied down to that conſtruction on which the clauſe in diſpute was founded.

The conſtitution had divided the government into three departments, and diſtributed the powers diſtinctly amongſt them. The legiſlative power was veſted in a Congreſs, conſiſting of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the executive in a Preſident. He ſuppoſed, that as far as the conſtitution had ſeparated theſe powers, it would be improper to blend them. As far as any department was in poſſeſſion of the powers incident to its nature, it would be wrong to qualify them any farther than the conſtitution had done; and where the conſtitution was ſilent as to any particular power, it would be improper to veſt that power, if it were in its nature executive, in a body which was in its own nature legiſlative. Would any gentleman ſay that the judicial power ſhould be veſted in any body, other than that in which the conſtitution had veſted it? The executive power was in the hands of a Preſident; were there any particular exceptions to this general principle? Yes. The conſtitution had declared, that in the appointment of officers, the Preſident ſhould have the concurrence of the Senate, unleſs in caſe of inferior officers the law ſhould otherwiſe direct. Had Congreſs, ſaid he, a right to extend this exception? No. If the conſtitution had in general veſted all executive powers in one branch, he affirmed, that the Legiſlature had no right to diminiſh theſe powers, or modify them any farther than the conſtitution had expreſly done it.

The queſtion then was reduced to this:---Was the power of diſplacing officers an executive or legiſlative power? He conceived that no power could be more compleatly executive than that of appointing, inſpecting and controuling thoſe who had the immediate adminiſtration of the laws. If the conſtitution had not provided, that in the appointment of officers the Preſident ſhould have the advice and conſent of the Senate, would it not be clear, that he, as poſſeſſed of the executive powers, would have a right to appoint them? Could Congreſs have a right in this caſe to aſſociate the Senate with the Preſident, in the appointment of officers? Certainly not. But if not, how could it be ſaid that Congreſs had a right to aſſociate theſe branches together, in order to diſmiſs them?

Mr. Madiſon extended his argument ſomewhat further, in the ſame ſtile of reaſoning, and to enforce the ſame principle; and concluded with this remark, that if the clauſe under diſcuſſion was agreeable to the conſtitution, and comported with it, it could do no harm; but if it was a doubtful point, it was properly the duty of the Legiſlature to examine and decide upon it.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that the committee who brought in the bill were obliged to inſert this clauſe, as the Houſe had previouſly determined that the power of controuling officers ſhould be lodged where the reſponſibility reſided. He proceeded to reprobate the remedy by impeachment, as applied in the general and extenſive manner in which gentlemen had contended for it. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had well enumerated the difficulties and inconveniencies which attended this dilatory and circuitous remedy. If any example to the diſgrace of impeachments were required, let gentlemen, ſaid he, look at the trial of Warren Haſtings. Suppoſe a Secretary of Foreign Affairs was in his ſituation; he muſt go through all the forms of a full trial, evidences muſt be adduced, the charges and the arguments of the parties heard, and a deliberate deciſion given. The proceſs might be perpetuated with the lapſe of years, and the public ſuffer from the vacancy of office, or the uncertainty and unſettled ſtate of the adminiſtration.

It had been inſiſted that the power of removal ought to exiſt in the ſame branch in which the power of appointment was veſted. This principle was not juſt, for it might be extended to the Preſident himſelf. He was appointed in one way, and by one ſpecies of electors, and might be removed in another, by another body---He was elected by the people or their immediate agents, and removed by the Senate by way of impeachment.

Mr. Vining continued his reaſoning in favor of the clauſe; but the rapidity of his enunciation prevented our accurately copying the ſubſequent part of his ſpeech.

Mr. White ſaid he would take up the ſubject where the gentleman laſt up had diſmiſſed it. He would begin with impeachments. He conſidered impeachments unneceſſary and improper to be applied to all occaſions. They were only proper reſpecting thoſe officers who were to hold their places during good behaviour. Theſe were, the Preſident, Vice-Preſident and Judges alone. It was true the principle that the power of removal ought to exiſt with the power of appointment, did not apply with reſpect to the two former, becauſe the electors, who choſe them, could not be aſſembled to exerciſe that power. For them therefore there was no mode of removal, except by impeachment before the Senate.

He ſaid he had no idea that ſuch an officer as the miniſter for foreign affairs ſhould not be removed in any other way than by impeachment. It might be improper to have his miſdemeanors publicly known; and he had no doubt but that the Preſident and Senate ſhould have the power to diſmiſs him, without aſſigning any reaſon. The conſtitution muſt have intended this, or why did it particularly provide that the JUDGES ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour.

He confeſſed that he was obliged to differ from his colleague in the principle which he had laid down, viz. that the whole executive power was given excluſively to the Preſident, in caſes where the conſtitution had not made a ſpecific exception. The conſtitution had given the power of appointment to the Senate, and moſt certainly it gave them the power to diſmiſs. Thoſe who had the right of eſtabliſhing under certain reſtrictions, ſhould have the right of removing under the ſame qualifications.

It had been urged that the power would be ſafer in the Preſident's hands than in thoſe of the Senate. He thought it unneceſſary to give an opinion on that point----He was bound to adhere to the conſtitution---That preſcribed certain limits, beyond which the legiſlature could not go.

In anſwer to the difficulties which, it had been mentioned, would occur in practice, he ſuggeſted the propriety of giving the Preſident a power of ſuſpenſion in caſe of the receſs of the Senate.

Mr. Boudinot was for retaining the clauſe, as it was a legiſlative conſtruction of the conſtitution, which he conceived neceſſary to be ſettled at this time.

He thought the clauſe was neither inconſiſtent with the principles of the conſtitution, nor infringed on the rights of the Senate or any other branch of government. There was nothing in the conſtitution which implied that officers could be removed by impeachment only. The reaſoning of thoſe who were in favor of the power's being veſted in the Preſident concluded nothing, he ſaid, againſt the remedy by impeachment in caſe of actual offences, it only went to prove that there was another mode of puniſhing provided for in the conſtitution. It was proper and neceſſary that the power of removal ſhould be ſomewhere, but a man might be impeached wherever this power might reſide, and however protected he might be by the favor of him in whom that power was veſted.----What he contended for was, that this remedy was entirely inſufficient and inadequate.

Mr. Boudinot made ſome other obſervations in anſwer to thoſe who contended for impeachments, as the only remedy.

He then proceeded to conſider the arguments in ſupport of veſting the power of removal in the Preſident and Senate united. The conſtitution, he ſaid, had given the Senate a voice in appointing; but this by no means implied a right of removing. Suppoſe the Preſident to complain to the Senate of the miſconduct of an officer, what was to be the conſequence if the Senate conſidered themſelves as the judges? Would they not call on the officer, to know the reaſons of his conduct? Now, he aſked, whether an inveſtigation of this kind would not ſet the Senate over the head of the Preſident? and ſhould the Senate determine in favor of the officer, what ſituation would the Preſident be in.

But he had another more ſolid objection. He conſidered the Senate as the only ſecurity and barrier between the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Preſident. This ſecurity ought to be always in a ſituation to be appealed to, and to guard againſt his miſconduct. If the Preſident was unduly attached to an officer, who was obnoxious to the repreſentatives, and was determined to ſupport him, and if the public clamour ſhould compel him to bring the matter before the Senate, and they ſhould decline removing, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould proceed to impeach the officer, the Senate would be in a biaſſed ſituation, and improper judges of the merits of the impeachment, for they would have prejudged, and pledged themſelves to acquit the offender. The ſame difficulty would occur in caſe of an attempt of the repreſentatives to bring the Preſident himſelf to juſtice by impeachment, for refuſing to diſmiſs a wicked and odious officer.---The great ſecurity to liberty, which the conſtitution had in view in giving the Senate the trial of impeachments, would be rendered nugatory.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) roſe to reply. He apprehended that gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide were inconſiſtent with themſelves. Some argued that the conſtitution had given the power of *removal*, others, that this Houſe OUGHT to give it. He muſt return, he ſaid, to the true queſtion, that the conſtitution had given the power to the Preſident, when it was unneceſſary to give it, or that it had not given it, in which caſe it was improper for the Houſe to veſt it. Gentlemen had ſaid, that it was the duty of the Legiſlature to give their conſtruction on this point. This he thought would be an infringement on the rights of the judiciary. It was their right to expound the conſtitution. If one Houſe had the power of conſtruing, the other had the ſame; and he believed, that on a queſtion in which they were themſelves concerned, they would ſee with different eyes, and diſagree in their expoſitions. He apprehended that much miſchief had ariſen in the ſeveral ſtates from Legiſlative conſtructions of the conſtitution.

Mr. Smith took notice of the argument which had been urged, that there were various cauſes of removal which would not be grounds of impeachment; and ſaid it extended with equal force to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators, &c. and therefore was ill-founded. He went through a train of reaſoning in ſupport of impeachments as a ſufficient remedy, and to prove that the conſtitution had left no diſcretion in the Legiſlature to expound it, or to veſt any new powers.---He drew an argument againſt conferring this power on the Preſident, from the examples of the ſeveral ſtates, whoſe governments had furniſhed the ſkeleton of this conſtitution, and on whoſe general principles it had been formed. He concluded by placing in a clear point of view the probability of a too implicit and ſervile ſubmiſſion to the will of the Preſident; and recurred to a number of hiſtorical facts to demonſtrate the danger of abuſes which would flow from this ſource.

Mr. Gerry feared that the Houſe were about making a breach in the conſtitution by treating the ſubject as a meer queſtion of expediency. If it was a queſtion of conſtitutionality, every idea of the expediency muſt he ſaid be abandoned.---

He was for adhering ſtrictly to the conſtitution, and adduced a number of arguments to prove that it gave no power to the Legiſlature to veſt ſuch an authority in the Preſident; and if that was a doubtful point, it allowed no liberty of diſcretion or conſtruction.

Mr. Ames, after premiſing ſome obſervations to point out and enforce the grand, general principle on which the conſtitution was formed, and the objects to be anſwered, proceeded to obſerve, that as the Preſident could not himſelf perſonally execute the laws in all their extent, there was a neceſſity for the eſtabliſhment of auxiliaries, who ſhould be dependent on him, and under his controul: that a diſtiction, however, took place between theſe auxiliaries as to the mode of their reſponſibility. The officers of the judiciary, from the nature and peculiar delicacy of their truſt, were to have a greater degree of independence. They were therefore formed into a diſtinct branch, and held their offices during good behaviour. But in reſpect to other officers acting in aid of the Preſident, and eſtabliſhed on different principles, and for different purpoſes, it was neceſſary that they ſhould hold their places by a different tenure, viz. during pleaſure; and that they ought to be removed, when the reaſons which induced their appointment ſhould ceaſe. The confidence which the government had in the talents and virtues of an officer, was the only ground of his appointment, and the only bond of connexion between him and his principal; when that confidence ceaſed, the power with whom he was aſſociated, and under whoſe direction he acted, ſhould be authorized to diſplace him. There might be numerous and various cauſes of removal which did not amount to a crime. If it was admitted that officers ought to be diſmiſſed when their continuance operated to the injury of the adminiſtration, whether they were innocent or not of any crime, then the only queſtion was, how and by whom they ſhould be diſplaced. It could not with any ſemblance of reaſon be contended, he ſaid, that all officers ſhould hold their places during good behaviour: a government on ſuch a principle was not to be found in the univerſe.

Mr. Ames then went on to point out the inconveniencies of impeachment, and to anſwer Mr. Smith on that ſcore. He ſuggeſted that there would be as frequent a neceſſity to prevent, as to puniſh crimes. The ſituation and advantages of the Preſident would enable him to detect a villainous intention before it was ripe for execution. He might, for example, diſcover in the officers of the treaſury a project of embezzling the public money, ſome deciſive and ſudden remedy would in ſuch a caſe be indiſpenſible.

But it ſeemed to be generally agreed, that removal was a proper remedy. The main queſtion was, by whom? It was ſaid that the conſtitution was againſt the power in the Preſident; if that were the caſe, he acknowledged that all enquiry was at an end. But the committee ought to be clear that the conſtitution was oppoſed. The gentleman from Virginia had made ſo many juſt remarks to prove the conſtitutionality of this power, that it was unneceſſary for him to go over the ground.

Mr. Ames went further into the argument in reply. He took notice of the idea which had been ſtarted of the difficulty of procuring proper characters to fill offices, and the dangerous influence which it had been ſuppoſed he would have over their minds. As to the former, the ambition of human nature furniſhed no ground for the ſuppoſition; and the influence and controul of the Preſident over his aſſiſtants were neceſſary to the eſſence of good government.

He then proceeded to ſhew the dangers which would reſult from lodging the power of removal in the Senate. There could not be in them that entire reſponſibility; it would be divided and loſt among a number.---The Senate being conſtituted for other purpoſes, and having no neceſſary conſtitutional knowledge of the executive detail, could not be proper judges of the expediency of changes in the adminiſtration.

Mr. Livermore argued in favour of the motion for ſtriking out the clauſe.

The committee roſe without a deciſion, and the Houſe adjourned.

Jonathan Mifflin

Has imported in the ſhip Aſia, Capt. Barry, from Canton,

Beſt *Imperial*, *Hyſon* & *Souchong* TEAS,

BLACK and faſhionable coloured luteſtrings; black, white and ditto ſattins; dark brown and ſilver grey damaſks, of ſmall figures; black paduaſoys; black and coloured ſewing ſilks; Pullicat ſilk romalls; black, cloth coloured and crimſon twilled China ſilk handkerchiefs; and a few ſets of very elegant TEA CHINA, which are now opened for ſale, in Second below Walnut-ſtreet. ‡ June 19, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following *Annuities, Meſſuages and Lots of Ground*, to wit:

No. 1. A yearly rent charge or ſum of £ 196, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet about 200 feet, and in depth about 130 feet; bounded on the ſouth by ground of John Martin, on the eaſt and north by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, and on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtabling, &c. known by the name of the Indian Queen Inn, now in the tenure of James Thompſon.

No. 2. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of £ 24, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware river; containing in front on ſaid Market-ſtreet 24 feet, and in depth about 100 feet; bounded on the weſt and ſouth by a meſſuage and ground of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of John Phile.

No. 3. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of £ 16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in front on Market-ſtreet aforeſaid about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the ſouth by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of ------ Graffe.

No. 4. Alſo one other ground rent or ſum of £ 16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing in front about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the ſouth by ground of John Little, on the eaſt by Francis Bailey's meſſuage and lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of Frederick Shinkle.

No. 5. Alſo another annuity of £ 19, iſſuing and payable out of a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, (oppoſite to the New-Market) containing in front about 44 feet, and in depth 158 feet, bounded on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by ground of -------- -------- on the eaſt by ground of Robert Bailey, and on the north by John Smith's ground, in the tenure of -------- --------.

No. 6. Alſo a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about nine acres, bounded by land of Anthony Morris, Benjamin Loxley and the Moyamenſing road; on ſaid place there is a two ſtory brick manſion houſe, and ſeveral other buildings and improvements, about one mile from the city, and is a delightful ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat.

No. 7. Alſo a tanyard and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in the ſaid city, containing in breadth about 30 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet, bounded on the weſt by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the north by ground of -------- Pemberton, on the ſouth by ground of Benjamin Bryant and others, and on the eaſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a leaſe to John Aſhburner for about ſix years yet to come.

No. 8. Alſo a yearly rent charge or ſum of £ 40, iſſuing and payable out of the aforeſaid tanyard and lot of ground for about ſix years, in the tenure of John Aſhburner.

No. 9. Alſo a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, and between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground now or late of Hannah Wharton, on the north by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the ſouth by ground of Mary Hudſon, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a leaſe, for about ſix years yet to come, to Paul Conner.

No. 10. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of fifty dollars, iſſuing and payable out of the laſt deſcribed lot of ground, for about 6 years.

No. 11. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth about 140 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Hugh Dehaven, on the weſt by ------- Standley's ground, on the ſouth by ground of J. Williams, and on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 12. Alſo a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, (with other buildings and improvements) and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties, on the Frankford road and a lane leading out of ſaid road, called Clampfer's-lane, containing about 7 acres; bounded by ſaid lane, by the Frankford (or great) road leading to New-York, and by land of Doctor Farmer, about 2 miles from the city; for and during the natural life of William Morris.

No. 13. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, fronting on the Frankford road, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot on the north-eaſt end; containing about one quarter of an acre; during the natural life of William Morris aforeſaid.

No. 14. Alſo a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Oak-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Henry Woodrow, on the ſouth by ground of J. Vaux, on the eaſt by Fleet-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid, during the natural life of William Morris. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Morris and Luke Morris, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 4.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Clark, to his honor the Governor, dated Waſhington, May 29, 1789, ten o'clock at night.

SIR,

Yeſterday evening, four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five head-men of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation to ſettle a diſpute between the two nations. The expreſs came upwards of two hundred miles in three days from the Cherokees, informing that three hundred Creeks ſat off from their towns the 22d inſtant; and that a runner was ſent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informed that their inſtructions are, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hoſtilities near the Cherokee Corner the 28th inſtant. I ſent expreſs to alarm the different parts, and in the mean time ordered that a part of the militia ſhould march to their relief. The expreſs returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and many more diſcovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort. The militia firſt raiſed will be on the ground this evening. I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myſelf to-morrow with five hundred men. Theſe Cherokees farther ſay, that they underſtood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they ſaw the three hundred firſt mentioned draw their ammunition and march, with orders from M'Gillivray to break up the new counties at all events by burning houſes; and in caſes of reſiſtance, to kill and take their property. From theſe, and other co-operating circumſtances, I have every reaſon to believe they are determined on hoſtilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a ſupply will be forwarded as ſoon as poſſible. I ſhall call on the contractor for ſupplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due reſpect and eſteem, your honor's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

E. CLARKE.

N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes county.

Publiſhed by order of the Executive,
J. MERIWETHER, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, Auguſta, May 31, 1789.

Ordered unanimouſly, That it be aſſured that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be immediately taken, in the power of the Executive to make, for the ſupport of the frontiers, and the general defence of the ſtate.

Extract from the Minutes, and publiſhed by order of the Executive.
J. MERIWETHER, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, June 17.

A ſeries of ſhowers, thunder and lightning, over and about New-Haven, continued from the middle of the afternoon, laſt Wedneſday, till near three o'clock next morning. At 35 minutes after midnight, on Thurſday morning the 11th inſtant, the lightning ſtruck Preſident Stiles's houſe, but providentially without much hurt to the building or family. Taking the top of the ſouth chimney, and ſtriking off the S. W. corner brick, the ſtream of electrical fluid divided into two branches; one of which paſſed down the chimney to a rafter, and through that nearly twenty feet to the plate or eaves, gouging out a line of ſplinter the whole length from two to three inches diameter, and thence down to the ground, ſtarting ſeveral clapboards, and ſplitting the plank; the other branch paſſed down two funnels of the chimney to the ground, in the diſplofion driving a quantity of ſoot and aſhes through the apertures of two fire-places, and ejecting them acroſs the two ſubjacent rooms; in one of which were two perſons, who, with the others in the houſe, were ſtrongly affected, but through the protection of Heaven none were eſſentially hurt.

However it may be uncertain in other inſtances, whether the lightning or electrical fluid, in ſtriking trees and buildings, aſcends from the earth into the clouds, or deſcends from the clouds to the earth, yet in this inſtance it ſeems evident that it deſcended.

1. The brick was inſtampt a top, or on the upper ſide, with the percuſſion of the lightning, and a coloured track, four inches in length, and half an inch wide.

2. An horizontal board, within the chamber fire-place, and juſt above the mantletree, was blown, or protruded, downwards, and outwards, inſtead of being driven upwards.

3. At the lower fire-place the ſoot and aſhes were blown or driven outwards and acroſs the room: and beſides, one ſtream of fluid went from the fire-place obliquely to the ſide of the room, gouged into and ſtruck up a ſplinter from the floor half an inch diameter, and two feet long, and drove it ſtill farther off to the N. E. corner of the room.---Two of the rooms, and the garret, were filled with a ſulphurous vapor, but no other part of the houſe.

In addition to the foregoing we learn, the lightning ſtruck ſeveral trees in the weſtern part of this town, and in North-Haven. At Milford four oxen and a cow were killed under a tree.---At Guilford a houſe and barn were ſtruck, the former very much ſhattered, and a perſon knocked down, but ſoon recovered.---In the pariſh of North Branford a barn was ſet on fire, and conſumed, with a quantity of hay.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

His Excellency the Preſident of the United States has been much indiſpoſed for ſeveral days paſt, which has cauſed great anxiety in the breaſt of every true friend to America; on Wedneſday he was viſited by ſeveral phyſicians, and a chain extended acroſs the ſtreet, to prevent the paſſing of carriages before his door; it is however hoped, that this indiſpoſition will not prove other than incidental, and the cauſe be ſoon removed.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24.

By a gentleman from New-York we learn, and it is with inexpreſſible pleaſure we communicate it, that GENERAL WASHINGTON was conſiderably recovered from his late indiſpoſition on Friday at eleven o'clock, when our informant left that place.

CLOVER AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

It is ſaid that clover repaired the ravages of the civil wars in England after the death of Charles the firſt. This it effected, by encreaſing live ſtock, and renewing the lands. There is no manure equal to it. By covering the earth, it defends its fertiliſing principle from the intenſe action of the ſun, while its roots and ſtubble, when buried by the plough, form a rich manure, and thereby prepare the ground for producing grain of all kinds. Horſes and cattle prefer clover to all other kinds of hay, and thrive upon it with little or no grain. From the cultivation of this ſpecies of graſs in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, old farms have aſſumed a new appearance, and many of them produce four times as much as formerly with the ſame labor.

PLASTER OF PARIS is the ſeed which has produced this freſhneſs and vigour in the ſoil. From four to ſix buſhels of it are the uſual quantity for an acre of land. Mr. De Lazowſki, in his travels through Switzerland, tells us that the lands in Alſace have been renewed by Clover and Plaſter of Paris. He obſerves that the poor lands are moſt benefitted by it. The more graſs that is obtained by the plaſter, the more manure muſt be ſpread on the ground each year. This can eaſily be done, ſince the graſs will furniſh the manure. Horſes and cows may be fed upon clover all Summer, provided it is cut for them every day. In this manner, the ſame quantity of it will ſupport four times the number of live ſtock, as it would do, if they were permitted to graze upon it.

On Sunday the 14th inſt. departed this life, at New-caſtle, Mrs. ANN CLAY, in the 66th year of her age. Her many amiable qualities, both in domeſtic and ſocial life, will long endear her memory to her friends and acquaintance.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* Conſtitution *of* Pennſylvania.

NUMBER IV.

On the EXPENCES *of the* PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

IT was mentioned in a former paper, that the government of Pennſylvania was very expenſive. The whole expence may, at a very moderate computation, be ſet at FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS per annum. A ſum, if I am not very much miſinformed, much greater than is expended by any other ſtate. But it is not the expence altogether that is complained of, for every neceſſary expence will always chearfully be borne; but it is this, that whilſt ſome of the officers are confined to ſalaries inadequate to the dignity of the ſtate and the duty of the offices, great ſums are thrown away, or worſe employed, in ſupporting uſeleſs or miſchievous inſtitutions. This will lead me to ſome obſervations upon a ſubject that has been touched upon before, viz. the printing the laws for conſideration before they are enacted.----

The preciſe ſum that is expended in printing the laws for conſideration cannot be fixed at preſent; but as none but the Aſſembly themſelves, and a few people in and about Philadelphia, ever ſee them, this money is entirely thrown away; and if they circulated to every part of the ſtate, it would be uſeleſs, as, in general, when they are taken up for a third reading, they aſſume an entire new ſhape, and were it not for the title, it would be impoſſible to determine that it was only a new modification of what had been given to the public. Often not a ſingle ſentence in the body of the bill remains. Could they, however, be put into the hands of every man in the ſtate, the publication would anſwer no end; for, as there is no mode pointed out by which the ſentiments of the people upon any bill is to be conveyed to the Aſſembly, and the Aſſembly can be under no obligation to take notice of the ſentiments of an individual upon a matter of that kind, it is evident they are at full liberty to adopt the bill as publiſhed, or alter it in any manner they think fit, and no ſecurity againſt improper laws is provided, but a great and unneceſſary delay is created; for, by the ſpirit of the conſtitution, no law ought to paſs until the ſeſſion after it has been publiſhed.---However, an exception in favor of caſes of neceſſity unties the hands of the Legiſlature, and, as they are the judges of that neceſſity, we may hope, from what we have ſeen, we have not much to fear from delay. But the idea of taking the ſenſe of the people at large upon every law is incongruous to the very nature of a government by repreſentation, and abſurd: Yet that is certainly what was meant by printing them for public conſideration, if any thing was meant but to amuſe.

But it may be demanded, will a legiſlative council remedy this evil? I anſwer, Yes. The expence would not only be leſſened, but the executive part of government would be left active and unembarraſſed; all danger of haſty indigeſted laws would be obviated, and the expence of printing them for conſideration ſaved. The legiſlative council may conſiſt of twenty-nine perſons, and in that the ſtate may be equally repreſented. They will ſit only when the Aſſembly ſit. There is no occaſion for them at any other time, and the ſeſſions of that body too will be ſhortened, by the aſſiſtance they will derive from the council. At other times they will follow their reſpective occupations, not waſte the whole year in Philadelphia, devouring the labours of the induſtrious part of the community.

An excellent RECEIPT *for the* STONE *or* GRAVEL.

FILL a large bottle or any other veſſel four parts in five with the wood ſtrawberry, adding as much ſugar as will make the infuſion palatable; then fill the veſſel with brandy, or, for want of this, with good rum, letting it ſtand cloſe corked for ſix weeks. When it is fit for uſe, a glaſs of it will give immediate eaſe in the ſevereſt fit, and, by continuance, entirely cure the patient. Pour off the firſt infuſion at the end of ſix weeks, and the ſame berries will make a ſecond infuſion, if ſuffered to ſtand two months, ſqueezing the fruit when taken out.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable *William Auguſtus Atlee*, Eſquire, and the Honorable *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the 24th day of April laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 16th Day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid City and County, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Gaol of the ſaid City and County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 9, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the eighth day of June inſtant, Two MARES, one a grey, upwards of 14 hands high, has been ſhod all round, with a ſcar on her back, ſuppoſed to be 20 years old. The other a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, without ſhoes, or any appearance of having ever been ſhod. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. § WILLIAM GALLIHER.

Tenth of Sixth Month, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, about 15 years old, trots and paces, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PETER PHIPPS.

Receiver-General's Office.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1789.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council---NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on *Saturday*, the 11th day of July next, ELEVEN CITY LOTS, No. 2265 to No. 2275, incluſive, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware: Alſo FOURTEEN OTHER CITY LOTS, No. 2302 to 2315, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets from Schuylkill; the ſaid lots having been formerly ſold, and the terms of ſale not complied with, are now ordered by the Supreme Executive Council to be re-ſold-----The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within thirty days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt corner of South and Second-ſtreets; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 24 feet, and in length or depth 46 feet and 6 inches; bounded northward by ſaid South or Cedar-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of William Shippen, ſouthward with a houſe and ground of John Fox, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 12l ſterling: This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Joſhua Vaughan, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Chriſtian and Prime-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in front on Front ſtreet about 14 feet, and in depth 99 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet, on the north by ground of John Peterſon, on the ſouth by William Pennell's eſtate, and on the weſt by a 20 feet wide alley, leading to Prime-ſtreet.

Alſo a lot of ground fronting on Prime ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 30 feet, and in length or depth 48 feet; bounded on the ſouth by Prime-ſtreet, on the eaſt by the aforeſaid 20 feet wide alley, on the north by William Pennell's eſtate, and on the weſt by the china factory; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of Taken in execution as the property of David M'Cullough, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open on Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, between five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, and the following articles were ſtolen out of it, viz. One ſuperfine lappelled cloth coat of a yellow green colour, with white plated buttons; one deep green cloth coat, plain made, with a mixed reddiſh button; one ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, of a yellow ground, with metal buttons; one new large bound hat, with a black ribband round the crown; four new flaxen linen ſhirts; one brown ſpotted bandanoe ſilk and one black ditto handkerchiefs; one ſpotted pocket ditto; one pair white cotton ſtockings; one new pair draw-leg boots, with high heels; one new pair calf-ſkin ſhoes; one new pair large carved ſilver buckles; one razor; one ſheet; four or five rows of pins, and upwards of *Twenty Shillings* in ſilver money. The goods were ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a middle ſized man, who was ſeen without a bundle near the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day, and in the evening again with a large bundle on his back, wore a green waiſtcoat, and white trowſers, but now perhaps may change his cloaths. He was ſeen again on Friday evening, near the Trap, towards Schuylkill. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, and the goods, had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the goods, and reaſonable charges, and ſo in proportion.

June 20, 1789. † JACOB SNYDER.

Manor townſhip, June 13, 1789.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Manor townſhip, four miles from Lancaſter, the eleventh of June inſtant, at night, out of the field, a ſorrel horſe, with a white ball on his forehead, his left hind foot is white, he has a white ſpot on the near ſide of his belly, five years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HIRSHY.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1789.

RAN away, on the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Caleb Kimble*, about 19 years of age, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on when he went away, a new jean coattee, corduroy jacket and breeches, almoſt new. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forwarned from harbouring ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer for his and their conduct.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Catharine Diemer's infallible UNCTION

or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD is to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in *Campington*, between the ſign of the Lion and Liberty Cock, in Second-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*.

SAID univerſal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid Scald Head entirely, without any pain, which ſeveral hundred formerly afflicted perſons, reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, can teſtify, ſome of whom had been in a very diſtreſſing ſituation with that malady for 40 years paſt, and by this valuable Ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathſome leproſy; alſo a number of poor children, two years old, who have ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains and anguiſh, occaſioned by ignorant Empirics and unſkillful Quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents uſing this unction, been happily cured: Likewiſe have been entirely reſtored, many of our continental troops, whoſe inveterate Leproſy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occaſioned their diſcharges from our army, previous to their application of this ſovereign remedy.

This ſalutary Unction or Ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the ſubſcriber, at the above ſpecified place, and no where elſe, with proper directions reſpecting its happy uſe, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceaſed, and wife to Andrew Kreſſel.

N. B. Children and grown perſons, afflicted with Scald Heads, are received at ſaid place, and an infallible cure of that Leproſy is warranted by her.

At ſaid place may had, UNIVERSAL PILLS for the *Gravel* and its malignant ſtages, as well as a ſafe ſtrengthening reſtorative for the weakneſs and pains in the back; ſaid Pills adminiſtering immediate relief to the afflicted.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Newtown, June 11, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the houſe of Timothy Smith, near the premiſes, on the 27th of this inſtant, at two o'clock P. M. a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of land, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Watſon, Thomas Walton, Henry Tomlinſon and others, and by the Newtown road; containing in the whole 15 acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James De Normandie, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Penroſe, of Maiden-creek townſhip, Berks county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, within three months from the date hereof, to

ROBERT PENROSE, Executor.

April 16, 1789. ‡

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 23d ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the ſign of General Paoli, on Lancaſter road, two milch COWS, the one black, with a white ſtreak along her back, and remarkably hollow backed; had a bell on when ſhe went away, and ſuppoſed to be about eight years old. The other red, with a ſpotted face, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed cows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have a reward of *Six Dollars*, or *Three Dollars* for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER BURNS.

June 12, 1789. §

A few hogſheads of excellent

MOLASSES

FOR SALE BY

John & Joſeph Clark,

At their Store in *Water-ſtreet*, thirteen doors above *Market-ſtreet*,

ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits in hogſheads,
Weſt-India and country Rum in ditto,
Sugars in hogſheads and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Alſpice and Pepper in bales,
Chocolate in boxes,
Rice in tierces,
Raiſins in kegs,
Bohea Tea in cheſts,
Souchong ditto in quarter ditto,
Sweet Oil in boxes,
Nails in caſks, Shot,
Powder in ditto, of an excellent quality,
Indigo, Snuff in bottles and bladders, ditto,
Copperas, Gin in caſes and pipes, &c.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡ 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Giſh, of Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome years ago purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, of John Meaſe, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a conſiderable ſum of the purchaſe money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the reſidue, that is to ſay, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and diſcharged unto the ſaid John Meaſe, the ſaid £ 300 bond, and alſo one of the ſaid £ 200 bonds, ſo that there are now ſeven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the ſaid John Meaſe hath aſſigned thoſe bonds to ſome perſon or perſons unknown to me, and being very deſirous to diſcharge them, I therefore requeſt the perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid bonds now due are aſſigned to bring them to me, or at leaſt acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any intereſt thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, the 25th of May, a young ſorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, four white feet, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID EVANS.

June 5, 1789. §

Cheſter county, June 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of June inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, containing 196 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen and others; the impovements are good, and the land ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the county of Cheſter: Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 5, 1789.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the firſt inſtant, three armed men with their faces blacked, ſecured the family in a room, demanded the keys, took 85 or 90l. and plundered the houſe of the following articles, viz. One light coloured coating ſurtout, with baſket buttons, the ſleeves lined with whitened home made linen, cape not lined; 6¼ or 6¾ yards of lead coloured camblet, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, cotton, thread and yarn; two roram hats, about half worn. They alſo broke open a houſe adjoining, but were ſurpriſed by a number of men who had information. In ſearching for them, found two of the horſes belonging to the ſubſcriber, with ſaddles ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a claret coloured coat and jacket, with white metal buttons. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, provided the caſh is procured, paid by the ſubſcriber,

‡ DAVID JONES.

N. B. The men were middle ſized, about 30 years of age.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th of laſt month, out of a paſture occupied by Mrs. Marſhall, at Glouceſter point, within three miles of the city of Philadelphia, a bright bay HORSE, about ſix or ſeven years old, ſlender built, near 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, one up to the paſtern joint, the other higher, thick mane and ſwitch tail, both black, a few white hairs in his forehead, nether brand nor earmark, had no ſhoes when taken away. At the ſame time was taken out of the ſame paſture, a ſorrel MARE, low in fleſh, about 14 hands high, ſhe has a large white blaze in her face, a ſhort tail, and a ſore back. It is ſuppoſed that the above deſcribed creatures were taken away by a ſhort well ſet man, who appeared to be about 35 or 40 years old, full faced, open countenance and ſhort dark brown hair, had on a coattee of dark brown woolen colth, corduroy jacket and breeches; he ſpeaks a little on the German dialect, and alſo ſpeaks French; he ſaid he lived above Germantown, had a large drove of cattle coming in from Virginia. Whoever ſecures both or either of the above creatures, and gives information ſo that they may be had again, either to the ſubſcriber or printers, ſhall receive for each ſo received, the ſum of *Four Dollars*, and reaſonable charges paid, and *Six Dollars* for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia.

June 8, 1789. GEORGE DUFFIELD.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 1ſt of June inſt. two negro men, the one about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, can ſpeak the German language, being bred amongſt the Dutch, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, chews tobacco, which makes his teeth blackiſh, and called himſelf *Peter Dawſon*; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old light coloured great coat, a brown fuſtain ſtraight coat, tow ſhirt and trowſers dyed brown, linſey jacket with broad deep blue ſtripes, and old ſhoes; was born in Weſt-Jerſey, on the Delaware, and it is likely will try for that place. The other a well made fellow, named *Daniel*, a ſhoemaker by trade, ſpeaks good Engliſh, his cloathing not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroes, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Two POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living near Haverdegraſs, Harford County, State of Maryland.

‡ WILLIAM LUCKIE.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known ſeat for buſineſs formerly occupied by William Cox, deceaſed, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, one of them French burrs, a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſtore and ſpring-houſe, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under graſs, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the reſidue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous of viewing the ſaid place will pleaſe to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premiſes, where attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

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ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn, and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. Tf.

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HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be ſettled, by

DAVID EVERHART and)
GEORGE BIGLER,) Adminiſtrators.

TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's ſtables, the 24th of May laſt, a ſmall bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, large ſnip and two white hind feet, ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

Whitemarſh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

CAME to the ſhed of Hugh Fleming, inn-keeper, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a blak MARE, about ſeven years old, ſhod before, with ſome white hairs in her forehead, and a ſaddle-mark on the near ſide of her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † *May* 31, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Colonel Robert Robinſon, late of Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

THOMAS WRIGHT,)
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES,) Adminiſtrators.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.